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auratus luteus). At the latitude of the coast the winter influx usually occurs October 10. The last winter visitors leave the coast the last of March. On the whole, flickers are commoner in upland and piney regions in Louisiana than in the lowlands. The Flicker is for the most part a woodland species in Louisiana. It is sometimes common in tree-dotted fields and pastures, however, and not infrequently breeds in such situations.

184. NORTHERN FLICKER (*Colaptes auratus luteus*). While, as suggested in the notes on the preceding, this subspecies is undoubtedly a common winter visitor, to Mr. A. H. Howell and Mr. P. A. Taverner is due the credit for the only definite records. I quote from Mr. Howell's notes (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., Vol. XXI, 1908, pp. 119-124): "Occurs in small numbers in all timbered regions [of northwestern Louisiana]: particularly common at Lecompte. . . . Taken also at Mansfield, April 27, 1907. . . . The only previous record of the Northern Flicker from Louisiana appears to be that given by P. A. Taverner of a tagged Iowa bird shot at Many, December 25, 1905 (Auk, XXIII, 1906, p. 232)."

185. GILDED FLICKER (*Colaptes chrysoides*). The Gustave Kohn collection, recently added to the Tulane University Museum, contains a male of this species, labelled Deer Range Plantation, Plaquemine Parish, December, 1863. It has some trace of red on the primary quills, and some sub-basal black spots on the red feathers of the mustache.

THE KING CAMEOS OF AUDUBON.

BY C. HART MERRIAM.

Plate VII.

THROUGH the courtesy of O. Atkins Farwell of Detroit and Frederic H. Kennard of Boston I am enabled to lay before the readers of 'The Auk' photographic reproductions of two cameos of John James Audubon. Both photographs are from casts of intaglios cut by John C. King, a Scotch artist and sculptor of Boston.

The cameo shown in the Farwell photograph was cut in 1844, and the photograph was presented by the sculptor to Mr. Farwell's father in 1871. Mr. Farwell, who kindly called my attention to the existence of the cameo and sent me the photograph, has also con-



From the Farwell photograph.



From the Kennard cast.

THE KING CAMEOS OF AUDUBON.

tributed the following information. He says: "My father and Mr. King were great friends, and on one occasion when father dropped into Mr. King's studio, he found Mr. Audubon sitting for the cameo. Mr. King introduced the two gentlemen and asked them to start a conversation, which was continued through the sitting. The two men became so animated in their very interesting conversation that they forgot where they were, and thus the artist was enabled to catch the natural and striking expression of the great ornithologist, which he could not have obtained under ordinary circumstances. My father was charmed with the man and his conversation, and always so expressed his memory of the occasion."

The cast shown in the second photograph is the property of Mr. Frederic H. Kennard of Boston and, like the first, was made from an original intaglio cut in shell by the sculptor King. I learned of its existence from Miss Maria R. Audubon, granddaughter of the great naturalist, and on writing Mr. Kennard for particulars received a prompt reply, of which the following is an extract: "Mr. King was a friend of my father's and also I believe of John J. Audubon, and cut this intaglio from life. He gave the cast, together with several others, to my father, who was under the impression that the intaglio was made some time between 1840 and 1845." This cast, through the courtesy of its owner, is shown in the accompanying illustration.

The sculptor King, Mr. Kennard tells me, died April 21, 1882, and was buried in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass., April 25, 1882.

Neither Mr. Farwell nor Mr. Kennard knows for whom the cameos were originally cut or by whom they are at present owned, and I am informed by Miss M. R. Audubon that the Audubon family has no information on the subject. Possibly some reader of 'The Auk' may be able to supply the missing facts.

Concerning the Kennard cast, Miss Audubon writes that her mother did not think it a correct likeness because of the nose, "which is too heavy and not arched as grandfather's was; but the pose, and the head and forehead are very fine."

In February last I sent Miss Audubon a copy of the Farwell photograph, which she had not previously seen. In acknowledging it she says: "The photograph came with your letter. I am de-

lighted with it and quite agree with you in thinking it a notable and attractive likeness. The photograph which I have from the cameo [cast] owned by Mr. Kennard is not at all the same. Both have the same pose, and the hair, collar, and neck are the same, but there the points of resemblance cease. . . . I hope you will publish it in "The Auk."

The King cameos, which so far as I am aware have heretofore escaped public notice, are not only distinct additions to the known series of Audubon portraits, but to my mind form an important contribution to the material from which a true conception of Audubon's character may be gained. Most of the portraits are either poor, or show the naturalist as a young man, or in the decline of life; these reveal him at the noontide of his manhood and impress one with the strength and genius of his personality. The open frank expression, the clear eye, the firmly pressed lips, the strong nose and chin, the lofty forehead and the elevated pose of the head bespeak nobility of character, and make it easier to appreciate the vigor, determination, and courage that brought success in undertakings the very magnitude of which appals the ordinary man.

RECENT BIRD RECORDS FOR MANITOBA.

BY ERNEST THOMPSON SETON.

?LONG-TAILED SKUA. *Stercorarius longicaudus*. In September, 1896, Samuel Slater brought to Alexander Calder of Winnipeg, in whose collection it now is, an immature Long-tailed Skua, shot on Lake Winnipeg. Its dimensions are: Length, 16½ inches; wing, 12 in.; tail, 6½ in.; tarsus, 1¾ in.; middle toe and claw, 1½ in. All above sooty, except the neck, which is cream color, and crown, which is sharply blackish.

BLACK MALLARD OR DUSKY DUCK. *Anas obscura*. In my collection is a specimen from Shoal Lake taken by Geo. H. Meacham in 1901, and another taken near Winnipeg by W. R. Hine. According to Meacham two more were shot at Shoal Lake in 1899. C. C. Helliwell reports one taken on Lake Manitoba in the fall of 1898. It seems to be rare in this region yet it abounds on Athabaska River.

WOOD DUCK. *Aix sponsa*. Now shown to be a rare but regular summer visitant as far north as Lakes Winnipeg and Winnipegosis.